

CONFIDENTIAL

[No. 43 of 1911.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th October 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 31st August 1911.]

Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.				
"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 34	1,500
"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 43; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 43 years, Brah- man.	453
"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	732
"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	948
"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	300 to 1,000
"Chabbis Pargana tavana." ...	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha age 28.	500
"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	500
"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	1,000
"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-editors.	20,000
"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	About 200
"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin,	500
"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahman, age 50.	500 to 600
"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
"Medinipur Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	D	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	163
"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian age 52.	300
"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian." ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Madhusudhan Jana, age 43	300
"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 40.	650
"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	608
"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 25.	606
"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,000
"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	500
"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.		
"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.		
HINDI.				
"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	3,300

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
HINDI—concl.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,250
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khattri, age 35 ...	3,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29 ...	3,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32 ...	200
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tobrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha, ...	500
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41 ...	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin, ...	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall. ...	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangeswar Prosad Sarma, Babhan by caste. ...	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Name-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	500
52	"Dafus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37. ...	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60. ...	600
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh, (Samra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohara, age 36.
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	440
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy ...	900
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 42. ...	600

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Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular News papers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

Circulation	No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
600	1	"Hindi Biharee"	... Bankipore	... Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
1,000	2	"Bajrang Samachar"	... Jamore (Gaya)	... Monthly.		
1,250	3	"Sulabh Samachar"	... Calcutta	... Weekly.		
3,000	4	"Moslem Hitaishi"	... Calcutta	... Weekly		
3,000	5	"Vartavaha"	... Ranaghat	... Weekly		
200	6	"Viswadut"	... Howrah	... Weekly.		
(This number fluctuates.)	7	"Rajskiti"	... Parulia	... Weekly.		
	8	"Bharat Mitra"	... Calcutta	... Weekly.		

600
500
500
2,000
300
300

1,000

500
400
347

336
440
908
500

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the intention of the Indian Government to send troops to the Persian Gulf for the protection of the English Consulates, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul*

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
Oct. 16th, 1911.*

Matin [Calcutta] of the 16th October, attributes the move to the carelessness of the chiefs of Fars and the wickedness of the thoughtless people of Shiraz. The new cabinet is also to blame to some extent. The whole of the south, i.e., Fars, Arbistan and Kirman which are important places, have been left defenceless without a Governor. Matters would not have come to such a pass had not the Government left Nezam-us-Saltanat uncertain as to his appointment after Kavamul Mulk had been turned out of the English Consulate. If the Government still remains inactive there is no doubt that worse consequences would follow. No doubt, all these tricks are being played by the neighbours but it cannot be denied that the Persians have themselves given the opportunity for all this mischief. May God destroy the selfish people who are ruining Persia.

2. Referring to the robberies and murders occurring in the province of Fars and to the disorders of southern Persia, the

Either Fars would be desolated or its inhabitants exterminated.

Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 16th October says that all these evils have been

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
Oct. 16th, 1911.*

caused by the rivalry of Bani-ul-Kavam and Saulat-ud-dowla. The officers of the centre (Teheran) have, also, on account of mutual enmity and rivalry, neglected this part of the country.

The result has been to afford a good pretext to the foreigners to send their troops into their country. The people should, however, compel the Government to send troops to punish them, it having already proved its competence to maintain peace in the south and put down the rebels with an iron hand. Has not the fate of Muhammad Ali and Salar been a lesson to the people of South Persia and Azirbaizan. Do they think that their attachment to the foreigners is stronger than that of the above mentioned persons? Where are those leaders who were their well-wishers? What has been the result of the support of the foreigners to Muhammad Ali and Salar but the total ruin of the latter? Do the gentlemen of Fars think that the Government has shut its eyes to Fars and the whole of the south. Do they think that the Government is unable to put them down? Do they think that the help of the foreigners would avail them in times of trouble? If so they are utterly mistaken and entertain hopes that cannot be realized. The leaders and gentlemen of the south would, therefore, bring about their own ruin with their own hands by permitting the foreigners to interfere in the affairs of their mother country. If the impudence and shamelessness of the people of Fars afford the foreigners an opportunity to interfere, the people at the centre and the Government officials would not hesitate to send them to share the fate of Muhammad Ali and Salar. The foreigners desire to sacrifice them for the selfish purpose of increasing their influence in the country, and their first action after gaining their object would be to exterminate the people. The country is going out of the people's hands, infidelity seeks predominance over Islam, and the wives and children of the Muhammadans are going to be enslaved by the Indian infantry and cavalry. They should look to the condition of the people who are now the subject of Russia and England and see how they have lost their honour. Fie and shame on them! This is not the time to wait and see but to act.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th October addressing the Turks says that the incident of

"Turk brethren to read."

Tripoli is unprecedented. Tripoli is one of the

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN
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oldest Islamic countries, having come into the hands of the Musalmans twelve hundred years ago. The vernacular of the country is Arabic and the population, saving a few thousands of Christians and Jews, is wholly Muhammadans. There are to be found many old relics of Islamic kingdoms. But the Muhammadans of the place, like their brethren of other countries, are ignorant of political knowledge and of the policy of the Powers. The Turks, although

aware of Italy's looking at Tripoli with a greedy eye, for the past forty years, did little to strengthen and fortify it. It is therefore that this unpleasant incident has happened. The interference of Italy in Tripoli which is an important event in history, is against all laws and is based on the principle of "might is right." She, in her attempts to spread civilization in Africa, like all other Powers, has dealt a hard blow to the whole Islamic world. Strange, she now threatens attacking other provinces if Turkey objects to the peaceful acquisition of the possession of Tripoli by Italy and stranger still, she has requested the civilised European Powers to force Turkey to admit her right over the country. A Bishop of Italy, on the other hand, has proclaimed a holy war against the Turks in the name of civilization. If looked at closely, it would appear that all civilized Powers are united together and have promised to help Italy in this question.

The greatest mistake of Turkey was to sell her sovereign rights over Bulgaria, Herzegovina and Bosnia. Had she refused the money offered and fought for those places, Italy would not have been bold enough to offer two and a half millions of *liras* for Tripoli. If, however, she accepts this offer, Turkey should remain prepared to receive similar offers from other Powers for her other European and Asiatic provinces. The Turks should know that their existence in Europe depends solely upon their shaking off the awe and terror of war. If they are overcome by fear of a war, they should not only come out of Europe but also bid adieu to the sovereign rights which they have been enjoying for the last eight hundred years. Twenty days have already elapsed since the incident of Tripoli occurred, but the movements of Turkey have not at all been patriotic and conducive to the preservation of her sovereign rights over the country. What makes the Musalmans despair is want of co-operation between the political parties, and consequent inability to form a cabinet that could do practical work.

The Turks should know that if they submit to Italy and accept her terms, they will not only suffer, as indicated above, but also lose the sympathy and attention of the entire body of Musalmans on all future occasions. It is also not improbable that the Turks, despairing of any action on the part of the present Government, may cause a revolution in the country. If they look round they will see that they command the sympathy of the Muhammadans all over the world, which they can turn into good account if they manage their affairs properly. But should they disappoint them on the present occasion, all hopes for Muhammadans would be gone and slavery will be their lot like that of the Jews.

The Young Turks should, therefore, rise up to defend the sovereign power of their country which is at stake. They are requested to remember the heroic deeds of their forefathers who had succeeded in establishing a vast Empire. They should know that the Crescent is in fear of being put down by the Cross. They should protect the temple of God and the holy sepulchre of the Prophet. They should fear the time when the Muhammadans, having no longer any hope from them, raise the question of the Caliphate of Arabia, a thing which the enemies of Islam have been desiring since a very long time ago. They should not fear death. "Death or sovereign Power" should be their motto. Their untimely movements in Albania, Yemen and on the borders of Persia have brought down all these troubles on them. This is not the time for quarrelling with the Muhammadans, but it is time for the Muhammadans to unite together, the unity not being based upon selfishness or fraud. This is not the time for discord among the political parties, who should always be a source of strength to the Government and not the cause of its weakness. The discord has made the people sick and express their sympathy for the *ex*-King Abdul Hamid. They should not bring a stain upon their good name in history.

In conclusion, if the Turks lose Tripoli by their cowardice and fear, the question of the annexation of Egypt would be raised soon and, as soon as that is solved, the question of the Caliphate of Arabia would become prominent. The Caliphate would extend from Egypt to the deserts of Arabia, including Mecca, Medina, Yemen, Nejd and the shores of Kowiet. The Turks had got the Caliphate on account of conquering Egypt but if they lose it now, they would also lose the title of "the protector of Harem," a title which has up to this time endeared them in the hearts of the Musalmans.

4. The *Nama-i Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th October

The Persians should take advantage of the present opportunity.

says that as the attention of England, Russia and other Powers is just now engrossed by the revolutions in the Far East and the Turko-Italian war, which threatens to involve all the European Powers in it, as the strength of the party who were desirous of the old form of Government and who helped the foreigners has been completely broken down, as there is unity among the political parties as also between the people and the Government, and as every individual in the country is anxious for progress, it is time for the Persians to make up their shortcomings with the help of statesmen like Nasir-ul-mulk and others. The present shortcoming of Persia consists in not having a strong Legislative and a Military Department. All the international laws, agreements of Powers and congresses of peace, etc., are nothing compared with military strength. The Persians should take a lesson from (1) the intervention of Italy in Tripoli, and (2) the opinions of the papers regarding her movements and (3) the refusal of the Powers to intervene. Justice and fair play have no place, physical force is all in all in the politics of the day.

Persians! Take care and do not let the opportunity slip off your hands. Usurpation of the right of the weak by the strong by dint of mere physical force is the order of the day; simple protests are of no avail now. Nothing can save you and your countrymen but an army of two hundred thousand. If the Persians have any love for their country, and desire to retain their sovereign rights, if they are devoted to Islam, and fear being enslaved by the stranger and if they desire to maintain the good name of their forefathers, let them give up their individual selfishness and unite together to increase the military strength of their country, a task by no means difficult, seeing the spirit of nationality in the country now-a-days. They will not find it at all difficult to settle the question of the boundaries with Turkey; to turn the Russian troops out of Azirbaizan and stop the coming of the English troops into Persia. The statesmen of the country can now very easily unite the different tribes together, bring about perfect peace in the country and thus put an end to the pretexts of the foreigners.

Time is now most opportune that for some years to come the Government should spend at least two-thirds of its income on increasing the military power of the country. But should the Persians allow the opportunity to slip they must bid adieu to their sovereignty for ever.

5. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th October is sorry to see that the

Turko-Italian war and European Powers.

Christian Powers of Europe, who never miss an opportunity of entering non-Christian dominions and creating disturbances there, under the pretext of checking injustice, establishing peace and good government and protecting trade, are sitting idle when a Christian kingdom is encroaching upon a Muhammadan territory.

In the paper's opinion it will be improper to call the action of Italy by any other term than plunder.

6. Referring to the Turko-Italian war, *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 13th

The Turko-Italian war.

October says that the Young Turks have lost sympathy of the Islamic world on account of their being irreligious. Constitutional Government is not opposed to the tenets of Islam, but a Government which makes men irreligious is certainly undesirable. The *ex*-King Abdul Hamid, against whom these Young Turks raised such a hue and cry, was at least so far successful that he kept his territory safe from foreign usurpation. On the outbreak of the war the European papers declared the acts of Italy as being against all International Law and morality, but the Powers appear to be taking no steps towards a peaceful end of the quarrel. The thing is that the European Powers do not like to see the Turkish Empire at all in Europe.

7. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October delivers itself as follows:—

Turkey and Italy.

The Italian invasion of Tripoli cannot be justified on any other principle than that "might is right". That is why Musalmans in general, and Indian Musalmans in particular, are bitterly incensed against Italy and are holding meetings in various places beseeching the

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Oct. 16th, 1911.

HITAVARTA.
Oct. 19th, 1911.

ALPANCH.
Oct. 13th, 1911.

HITAVADI.
Oct. 20th, 1911.

intervention of the British Government and the Amir. This love of Mussal-
mans for their co-religionists is no doubt laudable.

Why was it that Italy embarked upon this unrighteous war? Italy has herself answered this question. She has declared that she is anxious to participate in the work of civilizing Africa. In other words, she is lavishly wasting blood and treasure merely to civilize the savage inhabitants of Tripoli. What generosity! What self-sacrifice! But Italy cannot be blamed for this. There lies the huge carcass of the vast African continent and hungry Western vultures and jackals are helping themselves to this or that part, each according to the measure of its strength, and thereby appeasing their hunger. France, England, Spain and Germany have each helped themselves to a part. Why should then Italy alone remain inactive? What sensible man will give up that which can be had for the mere reddening of the eyes? This is the secret of this war.

An individual who takes another's property by force is guilty of robbery. But this is a principle that does not apply to Kings. From time immemorial the strong have been the lords of the world. They shall own the world who have the power, this is the real law of conquests. Who is there that does not know that spread of civilization, religion, or commerce and redress of oppression are mere prettexts? Moslems themselves followed this principle in their better days, or they would not have become masters of the whole of India. Now that the stars of the Western potentates are in the ascendant, they are following the same law. Everybody knows how in Asia Japan swallowed Korea the other day.

In a conflict with the strong, the weak ever go to the wall. In its conflict with powerful Italy, weak Turkey has to suffer no end of misery. Italy has occupied Tripoli and threatens an invasion of Turkish sea-coasts in case of the latter's resistance to the occupation of Tripoli. The defeated Sultan is now anxious for Divine help. He has passed orders for prayers to be offered at all mosques and is seeking to find a solace for his mortification by the proclamation of a boycott of all Italian articles.

Whatever ignorant Mussulmans may think of the Sultan of Turkey there can be no comparison between the European Powers and Turkey as regards military strength. Turkey has no modern weapons or modern warships. Equipped as she is with antiquated weapons and warships, it is almost hopeless for Turkey to wage a war against European Powers equipped with modern weapons and warships. Everybody sees how greatly Turkey has suffered at the hands of the comparatively weak Italy. Can she then be expected to make a stand against England or Germany, France or Austria? So weak Turkey must perforce have to bear loss.

Another thing. For a nation as for an individual there is a period of rise as well as of downfall. Turkey's period of downfall is not yet at an end. That is why her flowers are withering and her lights going out one after another. Spain, Egypt, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro are all gone. She had to lose Bosnia and Herzegovina also the other day. Tripoli, too, now seems to be gone for ever. And who can say what Macedonia will do in future? This is how things turn out when a nation is fallen on evil days. No European Power has responded to the Sultan's repeated appeals for intervention. This spectacle of weakness has incensed a party in Turkey, so that internal dissensions are threatened. This bodes no good.

Indian Moslems are naturally grieved at this mishap of Turkey. We, too, are grieved at heart at this suffering of inoffensive Oriental Turkey at the robber-like conduct of Occidental Italy. The gradual decline of Turkey must be a painful spectacle to every Oriental nation. Moslems regard Turkey as something very near and dear to them, but it is doubtful whether Turkey quite reciprocates this feeling. The attitude of the English public toward the Imperialistic Anglo-Indians suggests this doubt to our mind. But if this feeling is really reciprocated it is a very happy thing indeed.

There is now a talk of *jihad*. Many Moslems are threatening one. Mr. Amir Ali, too, has alluded to the apprehension of a *jihad*. A *jihad* will indeed be a serious affair, as it will be a war of entire Moslemdom with entire Christendom. The neutrality of the Powers has naturally annoyed the Moslems. For it is

very much to be doubted if the European Powers would have remained neutral as at present if Turkey, on the pretext of spreading civilization, had occupied any territory subject to any Christian Kingdom. This silence of the Powers is much to be regretted, as it affords an evidence of difference of treatment prompted by distinction of creeds.

However that may be, it does not appear that the threat of a *jihad* will cause the Powers to intervene in this conflict. Turkey must, it appears to us, reconcile herself to the loss of Tripoli. She must consider herself fortunate if she gets an indemnity. The Musalman community should see that the ignorant members of their community do not get unduly excited over this matter. It is by a reverse of fortune that Turkey has suffered this humiliation, and she may be able to avenge herself if fortune again proves propitious to her. Turkey is now passing through a period of transition and is, therefore, ill-fitted to wage a war with her new organization still incomplete. But when she has had time to recruit strength, she will be able to hold her own against the Powers, if not to recover her lost territories.

It is to be hoped that both Turkey and Italy will act discreetly.

Many Indian Musalmans are thinking of boycotting Italian articles, and some of our pro-Islamic leaders are said to be willing to join in this boycott, but we have great doubts as to whether they will be able to resist the temptation of Peliti's delicacies. If Moslem dealers can give up their extensive and lucrative trade in various Italian articles, and if the Moslem public can give up their use, we shall know that they really sympathise with Turkey and respect the Sultan. But mere fuss in newspapers and incitement of the ignorant masses is likely to do harm instead of good.

8. Referring to the Turko-Italian War, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st October says that it has become a habit with some of the European Powers to oppress the weak,

The Turko-Italian War.

and forcibly or diplomatically misappropriate their properties. In 1853 Russia tried to wrest a portion of Turkey's dominion by openly declaring that might is right. But at that time Turkey was saved simply because it was not the interest of England and France to allow Russia to occupy the Musalman kingdom. In 1854 also Turkey had to save herself from the clutches of unprincipled powerful enemies. And now she has again been attacked by powerful Italy without any reasonable excuse. Despoliation of the weak by the strong is the order in Europe. To those who are now blaming Italy, she can say that France has occupied Tunis and Morocco in the same way as she is going to occupy Tripoli.

Turkey applied to England for help in the present war. But England has intimated her inability to do so, in view of the present political situation in Europe. For, were England to help Turkey, Germany and Austria would help Italy, and then France would help England. A terrible war would thus break out in Europe doing immense harm to the entire continent. Now, the question is, how long will this present war last? Italy attacked Tripoli while Turkey was not at all prepared for war and has, consequently, been able to occupy Tripoli. Turkey, however, is trying to avenge herself on Italy for this insult and despoliation. At present the war is one-sided only. But it will not be one-sided always. All Musalmans in the world are on the side of Turkey. In fact, the war will surely assume a much more serious aspect before long.

9. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th October writes as follows:—

The Turko-Italian War and Moslem Boycott.

Hindus and Musalmans are now both in the same boat. Both have stood on the ground of the Federation Hall and proclaimed a boycott against the West. Only the Moslem has boycotted Italy which is but remotely connected with England, while the Hindu, in his reckless and impudent fashion, has bearded Manchester itself, and has therefore met with prompt chastisement. The essential point in this connection is that both are boycotts against the manufactures of Christian nations.

The *Nation* newspaper of England has made some very truthful remarks in this connection. Italy has annexed Tripoli because she is strong and is backed by the Powers. Italy could never have occupied Tripoli so easily if Turkey had been equally powerful on land and on water. In relation to Turkey the Powers are all followers of the same principle. Each helps itself

BASUMATI,
Oct. 21st, 1911.

NAYAK,
Oct. 24th, 1911.

to what it can without any consideration of right and wrong. Who is there that will not acquire a kingdom if he can do so by means of bamboozling? What Hindu or Musalman zemindar will not purchase a pargana at an auction sale for a nominal price? Italy has done only what every strong and lucky man does, and is not therefore to blame.

But even the vilest worm will turn upon him who tramples upon it.

An object of love and pride like the Turkish Empire, a cherished institution like the Caliphate, with the happy memories of a thousand years clustered round it, cannot, when threatened, fail to awake a feeling of grief mingled with resentment. And this feeling has found expression in boycott. Radhika, in a pet, once boycotted her lover Sri Krishna. The boycott of a subject people like ourselves is much of the same nature. The European nations conquer territories with a view to the spread of their commerce. If a subject nation, therefore, says "We will not buy your articles" it acts much in the same fashion as Radhika. Subsequent events have given the lie to the prediction of Sir Thomas Roe that the English might find it possible to conquer India, but that they would never find it possible to conquer her arts and industries. Hindu and Moslem arts and industries are now totally extinct. So ridiculous a thing is the boycott of a subject people!

But then the temptation to bite is irresistible and hence this boycott of Italy. But unless the impossible happen, the weaker party will only get its teeth broken by this bite. Italy will harass Turkey in innumerable ways as she is doing now, and the Powers will stand and look on. Has Turkey the strength to bear this harassment? If she had, the whole of North Africa would not have fallen into the clutches of foreigners, and Turkey would not have been a mere puppet in the hands of Germany. Her days of glory are gone by. Let her only try to live on with the tradition of her past glory. But then she must not live as half Musalman and half Christian but wholly as Musalman. That will be good for her here and hereafter.

BASUMATI,
Oct. 31st, 1911.

10. The Khedive of Egypt, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 31st

The fondness of the brother-in-law of the Khedive for birds of prey.

* The idea is that the Khedive of Egypt has no influence of his own, but the association of the English has invested him with a borrowed influence.

October, is a passive looker on like the Purusha of the Sankhya Philosophy; he is now red, the reflection of the English having fallen on him.* But his brother-in-law has sent falconers to India for securing birds of prey, and this at a time when Turkey is on her death-bed, Persia is fast sinking and Egypt is in her last gasp. If the birds of prey secured by Egypt's brother-in-law, can peck at the helmet of Germany or the bayonet of France, then surely we can praise him. But that is not to happen. Egypt's brother-in-law is actuated by the same carelessness about the serious affairs of life as has always led to the downfall of monarchies in Asia. It is useless to be sorry in the matter, but still one cannot help being sorry at the sight.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Oct. 29th, 1911.

11. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd October remarks that

Lathi included in arms.

the recent circular of the Police Commissioner prohibiting carrying of arms within Calcutta and suburbs has placed a bamboo *lathi* in the category of swords and guns.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 29th, 1911.

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October heartily thanks the

Furnishing the people with arms.

Government of Sir Charles Bayley for furnishing the residents of certain villages in East Bengal with arms and ammunitions and is confident that

this will have the desired effect of suppression of dacoities.

HITAVADYA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

13. While admitting that the Indian police has to discharge its duties under many difficulties owing to which its shortcomings are unavoidable and hence pardonable,

"Eulogy of the Police."

and that when bad men are to be found everywhere the Police Department cannot be an exception and cannot be condemned on this account, the

Hitavarta [Calcutta] of the 19th October says that an attempt, however, to throw a veil on those uncommon defects which are special to the Indian Police or even ordinary defects that have grown to monstrous proportions, is not proper.

It is to be regretted, continues the paper, that under the Minto-Morley administration, the Government of India felt no hesitation whatsoever in supporting the Police. It regarded its duty, so to say, to take the side of the Police in every case and to view the critics of the Police as being the enemies of the Government. It is needless to describe the effect of this attitude on the general public. Nobody cares to raise his voice against the high-handedness of the Police, for he understands that the Government is on their side. The question whether this impression on the public mind is politically desirable or the reverse, will surely engage the consideration of our new Viceroy. We are quite confident that a shrewd statesman like Lord Hardinge will not fall into the error committed by the simple-hearted Lord Minto. There is no doubt that the police will greatly be reformed under the Government of the present Viceroy.

But it has given us great pain, the paper goes on, to see Mr. Montagu endeavouring to minimise the serious defects of the Police. We cannot say how far the abstract of his speech, intended to be delivered in the House of Commons and now published in English papers, communicated by Reuter is correct; but if it is correct we are constrained to remark that he has not done well in having published this speech. He has made a mountain of an ant-hill in dwelling on the merits of the police, but has taken quite the converse course when coming to their demerits. It makes us laugh to read his argument in favour of the Police that, within the last six years, no more than six cases of oppression by the Police have been proved in any year. It is truly said that there is nothing so misleading as statistical figures. Mr. Montagu would not have dared say so, had he given a little thought to the question as to what is the situation in which the Indian subjects are placed, and how much are even the educated and wealthy people everywhere, except in a few capital towns, afraid of the Police. The Police is not foolish enough to commit oppression in the presence of witnesses. It is not an easy affair to prove oppression committed in the dark cell of a *Hajat*. Again, of the sufferers not more than two in every hundred would make bold to disclose in Court the Police oppression experienced by them, because first they regard it impossible to be able to prove their allegation; and secondly, even if they be fortunately able to prove it, they are overawed by the wrath of the Police, apprehending future mischief. When even under such unfavourable circumstances, six cases of oppression have been proved every year, they should be considered, in fairness, equal to six hundred cases.

Referring to the praises of Mr. Montagu on the Police for having discovered anarchical conspiracies, the paper quotes the *Englishman* which once remarked that even the discovery of the Manicktalla Bomb Factory did no credit to the Police, for its work was carried on openly. The *Englishman* is not wrong, adds the paper; several murderers in Bengal remain yet to be discovered and there are several other incidents about which the Police have not yet succeeded in their investigation. Who provided, in Jail, the murderer of Goswami with a revolver? Who murdered Nanda Lal Banerjee? At whose hands Head Constable Sirish Chandra Chakrabutty received his death? Who assaulted the Reverend H. Higginbotham and Mr. Allen? And there are many other similar events. It would have been much better if Mr. Montagu had considered the shortcomings of the Police as well. Children become spoiled by indulgence. The Police will not be improved by praising.

14. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 20th October writes:—

The recent Kaliachak dacoity in Mymensingh.

The recent Kaliachak dacoity in Mymensingh, according to police reports, was the work of respectable youths who spoke English. What sort of conduct is this on the part of gentlemen? Is this the way to the country's salvation? Let active steps be taken to bring these erring youths to their senses. Something in this direction is indeed being done in Mymensingh, but what did the leaders who lately met at Faridpore in conference do to this end?

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SANJIVANI.
Oct. 19th, 1911.

15. Referring to Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's incarceration, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th October says:—

Babu Bipin Chandra's incarceration.

Babu Bipin Chandra was returning home with a heart longing for the sight of his wife and children. This circumstance, added to the facts that the article for which he has been punished was written two years ago and that since then he has thoroughly changed his political views, ought to have moved the judge to pardon him and let him off with a censure. The glory of British rule would in no way have suffered by that. How sorely must his wife and children be weeping for him at the news of his imprisonment.

HITAVADI.
Oct. 20th, 1911.

16. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October remarks that Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's recantation of *Swaraj* would

The sentence passed on Babu Bipin Chandra Pal.

have been better for himself and his country, if it had come a little earlier. As it is, it has not saved him from imprisonment on a charge of exciting sedition. This sentence, however painful to Bipin Babu's friends, has only caused our Anglo-Indian contemporaries to indulge in Billingsgate. True, Government has shown clemency to Bipin Babu, but it would have acted even more generously if, in view of his recantation, it had let him off with a simple warning. Anyway the people of the country will now be able to estimate Bipin Babu at his true value. It would be well if the man never again seeks to pose as a leader.

KHULNAVASI.
Oct. 21st, 1911.

17. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 21st October remarks that if one

The clemency shown to Bipin Babu.

views the matter with an unprejudiced mind one will see that Government has acted generously without, at the same time, lowering the dignity of the law, in showing clemency to Bipin Babu, and the latter has also evinced his discretion in asking forgiveness for a fault which he now sees to be such. But the *Statesman*, "Friend of India" as it is, has condemned the Government for showing this clemency and Bipin Babu for craving pardon. But we would simply ask our contemporary to put himself in Bipin Babu's place. What would he have done himself in similar circumstances? And how would he have taken it, if the Magistrate, in spite of his beseeching pardon, had sentenced him to a long term of imprisonment?

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA.
Oct. 26th, 1911.

18. An extraordinary number of *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 8th October 1911 has the following comment on the prosecution of Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal:—

Mr. Pal's ability and the Indian people's love for him are known to the world.

Readers, whatever it may be, this peculiarity of British justice, that what is no sin in Valayat (England) should be so in this humble and degraded India, is having its bad effect on every mind. May God give a sense of impartiality to the disciples of Jesus.

HITAVARTA.
Oct. 19th, 1911.

19. The conviction of Babu Bipin Chandra Pal as soon as he set foot in

Transformation of Bipin Chandra Pal.

India is indeed suprising, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th October, but his transformation is much more so. We do not blame Bipin Babu. But we are sorry for our countrymen who so long adored him as a great patriot. Is he the same man that advocated absolute autonomy? Is he the "Leader of the nationalist party" who calumniated Sriji Surendra Nath Banerjee for his moderate political views? Bipin Babu has done what his self-interest dictated him to do but there is no doubt that his action has aggrieved many people, and now the public will not place its confidence soon in such a "leader." Whatever it may be, his conviction has given rise to a question in our mind. The same article for which Bipin Babu has been sentenced was reproduced by Mr. Stead in his famous monthly, challenging the Government to stop its circulation. Now the question is whether or not Mr. Stead will be sent to jail if he comes out to India next December.

20. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October refers to a case reported by the Goalpara correspondent of the "*Advocate of Assam*." A party of local students boarded, for the purpose of purchasing mangoes, a seateamer conveying, along with other passengers, some convicts

A case of assault on the police, and the treatment of students in law courts.

from Mymensingh to Tejpur under the custody of a posse of constables and two havildars. One of the students wanted to see a passenger, an acquaintance, and in hurrying between the prisoners and a constable he received a push from the policeman. The student returned the push, whereupon he was struck by the policeman with the closed fist. A fisticuff ensued in which the policeman was worsted. Another constable came to his rescue, but he too, was worsted. A case was instituted by the police against two of the students. The subdivisional officer, Mr. Pereira, though acquitting the accused students of all intention of showing contempt for the lawful authority of the police or obstructing them in their duty, yet summarily sentenced both the students to fifteen days' imprisonment with labour, thereby preventing the possibility of an appeal.

It is curious that, though thus not holding the offence to be a grave one, Mr. Pereira did not treat this offence as a first offence and give the students the benefit of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Court.

We therefore invite the attention of the authorities to the matter. It has become necessary to explain to some Judicial officers that an accused is not to be punished heavily merely because he happens to be a student.

(d)—Education.

21. Referring to the opinion of the *Tribune* of Lahore which says

The Government Circular and the University meetings.

that the circular of the Government of India prohibiting Government officials from taking part in the Hindu or Moslem University meetings would affect the Hindu University only and not that of the Muhammadans, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 13th October says that the circular is in no way objectionable, for national energy is often crippled where, as in such cases, help is sought of the officials. The Muhammadans did not invite any official to their meetings.

22. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 19th October writes:—

Government officials and the Hindu and the Moslem Universities.

The Government have prohibited their officials from attending any meeting in connection with the Hindu or Moslem University.

So long as the work of the Moslem University was going on, nobody cared in the least (to move in this matter) but no sooner was the success of the Hindu University noticed and some generous-hearted magistrates presided over a few meetings, than the Government issued their order which is in the nature of a boycott.

Is the work of the Moslem and Hindu Universities political or seditious?

23. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 20th October writes:—

Government officials and the projected University.

The Government circular discountenancing the public canvassing for subscriptions by Government officials for either the Muhammadan or the Hindu University scheme, has been received in some quarters as calculated to injure the Hindu University scheme, since the Moslem University scheme is already on a fair way to completion. It is most unfair to attribute to Government any such motive. Officials are still left free to subscribe but they are not to canvass for subscriptions. There can be no question that officials should now maintain a neutral attitude when Hindus and Moslems are separately trying to have their own Universities. If such an order was not issued before, it was because at first officials did not take any very prominent part in these movements. At any rate, none but those who would blame Government on any and every pretext, would see in this circular any question of favouring Moslems at the expense of the Hindus.

24. Referring to the conditions laid down by the Education Member for the acceptance by the Government of the Hindu University scheme, the *Bharat Mitra*

The Hindu University.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

ALPANCH,
Oct. 13th, 1911.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

SULABH SAMACHAR
Oct. 20th, 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 21st 1911.

[Calcutta] of the 21st October says that when the Hindus want to obtain Government sympathy they must accept their conditions and, therefore it is not disposed to criticize them. But one of these conditions appears to be open to exception. The paper does not understand why Government are so anxious to have a European staff, for they need only see that the staff is competent. There are five official Universities in India which provide more or less for European Professors according to the wish of the Government. There is no reason, therefore, to show undue concern for Europeans. The condition, besides, suggests a lurking suspicion in the mind of the Government about the loyalty of the Hindus and hence the desire to put in European Professors to play the spy.

HITAVARTA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

25. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th October says that the Hon'ble Mr. Butler's letter, in reply to that of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, in connection with the proposed Hindu University, is full of sympathy for which the Hindu community will surely be grateful.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

26. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Butler's letter to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, on the subject of the Hindu University scheme, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th October writes :—

The proposed Hindu University—
an adequate European staff for
it.

Why does Government insist on the University having an adequate European staff? The authorities of the University will be responsible for good teaching. Our experience of the existing educational institutions in India shows that European professors are not only not always superior to Indian professors but are more costly than they. Of course, where an efficient Indian professor cannot be obtained, a European must be appointed. Government's insistence on the University's having an adequate European staff does not, therefore, seem to be proper and justifiable.

BASUMATI,
Oct. 21st, 1911.

27. Referring to the Government's attitude towards the Hindu University scheme, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st October writes :—

Government and the Hindu
University scheme.

The generosity, firmness and wisdom which Lord Hardinge and the Hon'ble Mr. Butler have shown in this connection are really praiseworthy. Had they followed the policy of Lord Curzon, had they been opposed to the principle of the different communities in India managing their own education, they would never have favoured the schemes of Hindu and Musalman Universities. They deserve great credit for having been able to defeat the influence of red tape. In fact, Lord Hardinge has, by upholding the generosity and impartiality of British rule, drawn the hearts of all Indians towards it. At Simla in May last His Excellency said:

"I trust that India may be happy and my administration successful, but this time alone can show, and my brief experience has been enough to satisfy me that the next few years will be very strenuous, and the shade of my grandfather would rise to reproach me if I did not use every power that in me lies in an earnest endeavour to set forward my great charge in the path of progress, prosperity, peace and happiness."

Who can deny that Lord Hardinge is guiding the administration of India in accordance with the above statement? Otherwise, would he have released the accused persons in the Khulna Gang case? Or would he have reversed the policy of repression hitherto pursued by the Civilian, or favoured the schemes of Hindu and Musalman Universities?

In this connection the writer, however, says that the recent order of the Government forbidding all Government officers to take an active interest in the new University schemes will do harm to the Hindu University scheme only. The Muhammadans have already reaped the benefit of the support of officials, and as they have raised almost all the funds they require they no longer stand in need of their support. It is surely for maintaining a strict attitude of impartiality, when two parties are in the field, that Government has issued the order in question. The Hindus must, therefore, blame their own lot for appearing late in the field and thus losing the benefit of official support to their scheme.

28. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October says that the Musalmans of Bengal have a right to claim from the Government, for the special use of the Musalman community, that portion of the Government's special grant for education which justly falls to their share, in proportion to their numerical strength. This claim is advanced on the ground that the requirements of the Musalman community as regards education are not identical with those of the other communities in Bengal and that, consequently, one uniform method of spending the money can hardly do any benefit to the Musalmans.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

29. Referring to the Punjab Patronage of Literature Fund out of which the Punjab Text-Book Committee proposes to grant rewards to the literary men in the Province who have been serving the cause of vernacular literature, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st October says:—There is no such fund in Bengal. Here the benefit of writing text-books is reaped by a few officers of the Education Department, many of whom never had any acquaintance with Bengali literature. As regards the patronage of Government for men of letters in Bengal, it has as yet been shown towards two men only, namely, the late Poet Hemchandra Banerji and Babu Din s Chandra Sen. Babu Haran Chandra Rakshit prayed for a pension and received a Rai Sahebship, as a fitting illustration of the idea contained in the famous line, "He asked for bread and they gave him a stone." It is perhaps the fate of Haran Babu which has prevented literary men in Bengal from praying to the Government for pensions, for, to receive a title instead of a pension is to increase the troubles of the recipient immensely. The Punjab Fund may be able to do immense service to the Punjabi literature, if really deserving men are rewarded according to their respective merits.

BASUMATI,
Oct. 21st, 1911.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October remarks that, although the *swadeshi* movement has made the Government as well as the public alive to the need of technical education, the existing technical schools in the country are few and far between like oases in the desert. It is therefore a matter of rejoicing that Sir Charles Bayley's Government should have turned its attention to the spread of technical education in the new province. As for the Government of Bengal, it seems to have exhausted its energies in the starting of the Serampore Weaving School, for it is not found to evince any zeal in the matter any longer.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

31. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 20th October writes:—
We notice with the greatest pleasure that the Director of Public Instruction in the United Provinces has issued orders to the local schoolmasters to take steps to discourage cigarette smoking among their pupils by meting out deterrent punishment to the offenders. We trust similar action will be taken in this Province as well.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

32. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 21st October is astonished to see the contradictory nature of the resolutions passed at the last Muhammadan Educational Conference in Calcutta. In one of them, the Muhammadans complain of the refusal by a Professor of the Sanskrit College to admit Muhammadan students to lectures on Vedant(?) and other religious books of the Hindus; while in another, they complain that the text books for schools in Bengal are full of anecdotes and tales from Hindu religious books and as such are not suited for Muhammadan needs. The fact is that lectures to which admission is refused are likely to affect adversely the religious views of the Muhammadans, while the text books in use in schools contain only such stories, etc., as bear on morality and good conduct, etc.

BIHAR BANDHU
Oct. 21st, 1911.

33. In its random note of the 13th October, *Alpanch* [Bankipur] ridicules the resolution passed by the Bengal Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference and the Moslem League. making an application to the Government for raising the status of the Calcutta Madrasah to that of a first grade college, and says that it would have been better if the Conference had resolved to open

ALPANCH,
Oct. 13th, 1911.

such a college by its own exertion. The paper deploras the inactivity and helplessness of the Muhammadans who desire that everything should be done for them by the Government. It also condemns the Muhammadans for asking subscriptions for the Moslem University from the Hindus. It then says that the Moslem League has also failed to realize its hope, inasmuch as it has up to this time succeeded in securing only a few appointments for English-knowing Muhammadans. The League ought to have, in the opinion of the paper, helped those Islamic papers which are being taken to task under the Press Act for replying to the enemies of Islam, who abuse the prophet and the Koran; it ought to have taken notice of the memorial of the Marwaris of Calcutta, who are misrepresenting the facts of the last *Bakr-Id* riots to the Government, and it ought to have taken measures to protect other religious rights of the Muhammadans.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

34. The resolution passed in the Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Calcutta, expressing regret at the appointment of a Hindu officer at Saidpur and regarding the alleged unwholesome effect produced on the religious ideas of Muhammadan students by reading together with their Hindu fellow students, have, says the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th October, unusually drawn the attention of the Hindus.

As regards the first resolution the paper says that if such attitude of the Muhammadans continues the Hindus also may one day resent the appointment of Muhammadans in Hindu States. Commenting on the second resolution the paper asks—Are our Muhammadan brethren preparing to leave India soon for Arabia, or do they desire to force the Hindus, three times their number, to accept Muhammadanism?

While admitting that the action of the Professor of the Sanskrit College who refused to teach Sanskrit to Muhammadans was unworthy of the Aryan race and has given a just grievance to the Muhammadans, the paper takes exception to the insulting language used in the Conference for the Professor, which was objected to by the President and eventually stopped.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

35. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 20th October writes:—
"The Malaria and Cholera in Bengal." There is a class of men among us who habitually associate all the evils from which India now suffers with British rule and picture her previous condition as that of a second paradise, of a land flowing with milk and honey. Mr. Montagu on a recent occasion attributed the present unhealthiness of the Indian people to their ignorance of sanitary laws. This elicited from the *Amrita Basar Patrika* a fanciful picture of the halcyon days for the land, 50 years ago, when she knew no Malaria or Cholera or plague epidemics, when cheap and healthy food and pure drinking water were always plentiful. The *Indian Medical Gazette* has published a reply to this which we summarise below (here follows a summary of the article in question).

SHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 21st, 1911.

36. Referring to the fines imposed by the Municipal Magistrate on the 18th October on 14 persons for selling adulterated milk or *ghee*, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st October writes that there are some milk-vendors who have with them tin labels bearing the words "Milk mixed with water" which they show to the officer who happens to examine their milk and thus prove that they do not deceive anybody, since they do not conceal the fact that they mix water with their milk; but as soon as the officer goes away they remove the above labels and sell their adulterated mixture at the rate of pure milk. So with a view to check the adulteration of milk it is essential that the sale of milk mixed with water should altogether be stopped.

Stopping of adulteration of *ghee* also requires more than common activity on the part of the Municipality. It would not do to accuse and fine a sweetmeat-vendor; he should be asked to give information as to what shop or firm he had bought the *ghee* from, and the stock of that shop or firm should be examined.

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The main offenders, says the paper, are the wholesale dealers in *ghes* who send petrol from Calcutta to the markets in Rajputana and other places where it is mixed with *ghes*, and the adulterated commodity sent back to Calcutta. The paper invites the attention of the Chairman to the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Government to this evil.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

37. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October says that under its present Manager the Saidpur Trust Estate has suffered and is still suffering immensely. The Manager is a Hindu and he is allowing a neighbouring Hindu Zamindar, a relation of his, to encroach on thousands of bighas of land belonging to the Wakf Estate. Schools in which Musalman students predominate are being deprived of the Estate's grant-in-aid while schools in which Hindu students predominate are receiving liberal grants. The acts of the Manager have more than once been discussed in the *Muhammadi*. At the last meeting of the Bengal Educational Conference, the doings of the Manager were shortly discussed and a Resolution was passed complaining of his conduct, to the Government. But the Resolution has not been received well in all quarters. The gentlemen who are taking exception to it surely do not know what sort of a man the Manager is; otherwise, they would never have done so. The Resolution was based not on the ground that the Manager was a Hindu. In fact, had the Manager been a Musalman, he would have been more severely censured for the injury he had done to the Estate. Again, even if for argument's sake it is admitted that the sole ground for dissatisfaction against the Manager is the fact of his being a Hindu, then also no one can justly say anything. Would not the Hindus be inflamed if a Musalman were appointed to Manage a Hindu endowment estate like the one at Tarakeswar or at Chandranath? It is hoped that the Government will no longer remain indifferent to the attitude of the Musalman community towards the present management of the Saidpur Trust Estate.

The Saidpur Trust Estate—complaint against the Manager.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

38. Commenting on the scheme of the Bihar Wakf Estate the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 13th October says that the order which lays down that the Mutwalli and his two assistants would be selected by the District Judge appears to be arbitrary. It also criticises the decision of the Judge who, in compliance with paragraph 16 of the *wakfnama* which sets apart the income of half-an-anna of the Estate for establishing a hospital containing a physician, a midwife, an eye doctor and a surgeon, proposes that a "Soghra ward" should be opened in the already existing hospital of Bihar, or a hospital be established in some village of the estate. The paper says that the Judge is mistaken in thinking that the hospital is to be established on the English model. If the hospital be opened on the English model the income of the scheme allotted to it viz., thirty thousand, would hardly cover the expenses of medicines alone. The mention of four appointments separately clearly shows that the hospital is to be established on the Indian model and in Bihar, for if opened in a certain village it would be unfair to other villages in the estate.

ALPANCH,
Oct. 13th, 1911.

Bihar Wakf Estate.

his two assistants would be selected by the District Judge appears to be arbitrary. It also criticises the decision of the Judge who, in compliance with paragraph 16 of the *wakfnama* which sets apart the income of half-an-anna of the Estate for establishing a hospital containing a physician, a midwife, an eye doctor and a surgeon, proposes that a "Soghra ward" should be opened in the already existing hospital of Bihar, or a hospital be established in some village of the estate. The paper says that the Judge is mistaken in thinking that the hospital is to be established on the English model. If the hospital be opened on the English model the income of the scheme allotted to it viz., thirty thousand, would hardly cover the expenses of medicines alone. The mention of four appointments separately clearly shows that the hospital is to be established on the Indian model and in Bihar, for if opened in a certain village it would be unfair to other villages in the estate.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

39. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 21st October notices the great rush of passengers at the Darbhanga Railway station on the occasion of the last solar eclipse when, for want of accommodation and good management, they had to wait for several days at the station and, after suffering much trouble and inconvenience, were thrust into carriages like grass bundles.

Inconvenience to passengers at Darbhanga.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Oct 21st, 1911.

The paper, not expecting any consideration from the Railway Company which has earning of money the only object in view, appeals to the Government to take action for a better management of the railway.

(A)—General.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

40. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October rejoices at the efforts made by the Government of Bombay against race-gambling and is astounded at the argument put forward by stewards against them. They say that if race-gambling is stopped and the influence of races thus reduced, the incentive to breed high class horses will disappear and consequently the military will suffer for want of good horses. Would it not follow from this argument that Arabia produces good horses, because race and race-gambling are in great favour in that country?

Race-gambling.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October is sorry that the public will not be consulted as to the amendment of the Council Regulations, for the Provincial Governments, in submitting their opinion, have notified that they have already done so. If the Supreme Government is content to accept, without reservation, what the Provincial Governments may say, who can persuade it to the contrary? It is said that the amendment will be but nominal, consisting mostly of redistribution of portfolios and that no amendment is at present intended to the regulations for the Viceregal Council. Why then the farce of an amendment at all?

The amendment of the Council Regulations.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

42. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October will be glad if in consequence of the recent meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council to re-consider the Legislative Council Regulations, the system of election by delegates amongst Mussalmans is abolished.

The Council Regulations—election by delegates.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

43. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 19th October reports Muhammadans at Deoband (Shaharanpur) attacked and assaulted the party of Hindus assembled in *Ram Lila* fair on the last Dasahara day, and remarks:—

A case of Government mismanagement.

We have said more than once that for the reason of its mismanagement, the Government will have to face an evil day. We deem it our duty to warn the Government again and again. The Hindus are very much benefited by this, for they acquire strength and prudence, unity and courage, and learn how to remain cautious. The harm is this much that the hearts of the Hindus are being turned away from the Government also as from the Muhammadans, which forebodes an evil future.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Oct. 21st, 1911.

44. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bunkipur] of the 21st October in supporting the *Statesman* and the representation of the Trades Association, is unable to understand how the contents of a letter or a packet can be discovered without opening it, and thus giving ample opportunity to Post Office clerks to tamper with the same. It is surprised to see that the Director-General should not have seen the difference between a letter containing a coin and one containing a note, and the ease with which the former can be detected, but the latter cannot, without opening the cover.

The Post Office Amendment Bill.

The new rules may also cause loss to Government but encourage Indian Bankers to reduce rates of *Hundis* and thus attract a good deal of business hitherto done by the Post Office.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

45. Giving the purport of the second warning recently issued by the Punjab Government to the press of the Province the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th

Warning to the Press.

October has the following comment:—

There can be no doubt that the intention of the Government is noble and praiseworthy but it is not quite right, in our humble opinion, to throw the whole blame on the Press.

The Government will pardon us, we hope, if we cannot, in the discharge of our duty, help remarking that the Government policy is equally, if not more, to blame for this.

HITAVARTA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

46. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th October which is sorry for the cause of Sir Edward Baker's retirement, which is said to be the illness of his son, thinks that the retirement itself will not be regretted by any,

Retirement of Sir Edward Baker.

for during his administration of two years and a half the late Lieutenant-Governor did no good to the Province, but on the contrary displayed partiality in the Calcutta *Bakr-Id* riot.

The paper hopes that a highly capable Governor would be appointed in his place.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October has the following:—

Sir Edward Baker.

Many are expressing joy at the termination of Sir Edward Baker's official career. The sense of justice evinced by him at the commencement of his administration, the strictness with which he then conducted the Nimtolla Blaze enquiry and punished the officers of the Fire Brigade, his sympathetic exhortation to his subordinates to act in concert with the people, and the alacrity and zeal he displayed in the matter of the formation of an Executive Council in West Bengal, made us hope that we should live happily under his administration. But we cannot but condemn the way in which he subsequently forgot himself, misled by the furore for suppression of sedition. Had he not suffered himself to be made a puppet in the hands of the police, the Midnapore affair would not have proceeded so far, Government's reputation would not have had stains cast upon it in connection with the Howrah Gang case, Bengali literature would not have suffered a loss by the confiscation of many excellent books, many an inoffensive person would have escaped harassment for no reason whatever, and the enactment of Nadir Shahi oppression, in broad daylight, at Burra Bazar, on the occasion of the *Bakr-Id*, would not have brought discredit upon the British Raj. Every one of these incidents is a foul blot upon Sir Edward Baker's administration. His proceedings in connection with these things struck everybody with amazement. Thanks to his want of judgment, the hearts of the relations of many an inoffensive subject wept, and even good men could not sleep in peace. That is why many feel as if they breathed freely at the news of the termination of his official career. Many believe that the premature termination of Sir Edward Baker's term of service is a result of Lord Hardinge's sense of justice.

48. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October thanks Lord Crewe for having made arrangements for personally discussing important questions concerning the

Lord Crewe in India.

administration of India, unofficially, with the officials during his visit to this country on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, but remarks that he ought also to discuss the questions with the unofficial leaders of the Hindu and Musalman communities. The attention of the Government is drawn to the suggestion.

49. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October is glad that Lord Crewe

Lord Crewe's Indian visit.

will accompany the King-Emperor to India, for this will afford him an opportunity of acquainting himself intimately with Indian affairs. It is also hoped that the contemplated conference with His Lordship on certain important questions will have the effect of paving the way for the obtaining of self-government by the Indians.

50. While appreciating Government's kindness to its servants as evinced by the arrangement for enabling the Secretariat

Government's consideration for Simla Clerks.

Assistants at Simla to see the King-Emperor either at Calcutta or Delhi, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October suggests that the comparatively lowly paid clerks should be granted a week's pay as on the occasion of the last Durbar.

III.—LEGISLATION.

51. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th October remarks that Govern-

Law for the prevention of adulteration.

ment should lose no time in giving legislative effect to the recommendation of the Corporation about vesting its officers with authority to destroy adulterated articles. At the same time it should be seen that the public get pure articles at proper prices.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 21st 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 21st, 1911.

52. In describing the Library movement in Baroda the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st October makes the following observations:—

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is a ruler in the true sense of the word. He is not only ever anxious for the well-being and prosperity of his subjects, but leaves nothing to be desired in making them happy. He is carrying out such measures for the good of the people as wealthy countries like England could not adopt on their own strength. In the absence of financial help from millionaires like Mr. Andrew Carnegie in establishing libraries, the progress of education in England probably would not have reached the mark it has to-day. But the Maharaja of Baroda has, acting like an ideal Hindu ruler of yore, opened since June last a number of libraries and reading rooms, along with the provision of free primary education.

The paper concludes its article with the following remarks:—

We cannot sufficiently praise the Maharaja for his affection for his subjects. His measures not only deserve to be followed by other Indian Chiefs, but they can also impart a lesson to the British Empire of unlimited power (resources).

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MARWARI,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

53. Referring to the increased import of Manchester cloths into India and specially into Bengal during 1910-11, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 20th October observes:—

Has *swadeshi* agitation declined? The lovers of their country should use indigenous goods only.

SULASH SAMAGHAN,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

54. The *Sulash Samaghar* [Calcutta] of the 20th October writes:—

The anti-Partition demonstration in Calcutta.

The youthful section of the Bengali Hindu community was pretty strongly represented at the Greer Park anti-Partition meeting on Tuesday last, but the number of grown up men was apparently fewer than in previous years and, indeed, some of the organizers of the demonstration were themselves missed. The sum and substance of the Presidential address was that, if Partition was not to be undone, at least let not a separate High Court be established at Dacca.

NAYAK,
Oct. 18th, 1911.

55. This year's *rakhi* festival, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th

The last *rakhi* festival, what it proved.

October, proves (1) that the uneducated and half-educated people who form the class of shopkeepers, pedlars, stall-keepers in this country are better gentlemen than the Babus, for they have been continuing to close their business on the *rakhi* day while the Babus' enthusiasm over the festival has been cooling down; (2) that the public is losing their confidence in and respect for the leaders, for swarms of people bathed in the Ganges but very few attended the Beadon Square meeting and (3) that the public, both educated and uneducated, have lost their faith in political agitation, at least in the sort of political agitation which is carried on by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and his followers, and in which the leaders often abandon their position the moment they perceive themselves in danger.

The protest against the Partition of Bengal and the soul of the *swadeshi* movement lie in the boycott of foreign goods. The Babus have, however, abandoned the boycott. The anti-partition agitation and the *swadeshi* movement have, therefore, lost their soul. Babu Surendranath also has, consequently, fallen from the high position he formerly occupied in the estimation of the people. Had he had any sense of shame he would surely have retired from the political field. When we have abandoned boycott we ought to abandon *swadeshi* and political agitation.

We were, however, glad to see a remarkable change in the conduct of the police on the *rakhi* day. We had the old police officers, Mr. Ellis, Rai Bahadur Benod Kumar Gupta and so forth, but they seemed quite different men. Their demeanour, their manner of speech and their conduct were different from what they had used to be under the rule of Lord Minto or

Sir Edward Baker. We are bound to say that Lord Hardinge has known us already, and consequently we find all public officers, be they Civilians or policemen, more polite towards us than they were before. On the *rakhi* day we were charmed by the civility of the police, and for this our thanks are due to Lord Hardinge and Mr. Duke. We found nothing wrong in the arrangement which Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, had made on the occasion.

56. The *Noyak* [Calcutta] of the 20th October remarks that the *swadeshi* agitation is, at bottom, an agitation for money engendered by the envy of the wealth acquired by Englishmen. Hence the cotton-mills, the tanneries, the Chemical works in the country. But Englishmen earn money because they are men in the true sense of the term. Indians, too, had their Dacca Muslin, their Maldah silk, their diamond mines, so long as they were men, so that the "wealth of India" became a by-word for worldly magnificence. But you lost all this, by ceasing to be men, by aping English manners.

Look at another curious feature of this agitation. This is the land where sages, devotees, and Brahmins have despised gold and silver as mere dross. It is a shame that in such a land these men should raise their demoniac cry of money, money, money. Either way they are displaying their utter worthlessness.

57. Although Indians have but suffered at the hands of Sir Herbert Risley, his death, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th October will no doubt be regretted by the Hindus who are liberal minded. He was a good scholar but his learning was utilized chiefly in painting the Indian history ugly. He admired, however, the Indian system of medicine.

58. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 20th October writes as follows :—
The death of Sir Herbert Risley removes from the list of Indian Civilians an acute and efficient officer. His Census Report for 1909 gave rise to a controversy relating to caste precedence which has not yet died out. His name is also associated with three other measures, (1) the Calcutta Municipality Bill, (2) the Partition, and (3) the Council Regulations. It need hardly be said that these measures as enunciated by him have not met with public approval. We, however, know that he was not the originator but only the official exponent of the Partition scheme. Speaking of him as an individual, we have no hesitation in declaring that he was an impartial officer who looked with an equal eye on all Indian communities, and that he highly honoured educated Indians. We are sorry at his death.

59. Referring to the Vijaya or Dassera festival, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th October says :—

The Vijaya or Dassera festival is a great event in India. It is a festival for exchange of love, for drawing the people close to each other, for forgetting enmities and cultivating friendship. It is a pity that the English officials in this country do not take advantage of this festival to cultivate friendship with the Indians, to bring themselves in touch with them. If this is done, if social gatherings are called by English officials in all parts of the country on the Vijaya day for exchanging friendly greetings with the Indians and for speaking out their minds to, and mixing intimately with, them, then the rulers and the ruled will be drawn towards each other in a degree which no amount of official circulars can bring about. We hope that it is a picture of this Vijaya or Dassera festival which will be exhibited before His Imperial Majesty in Calcutta.

If the Christian rulers of the country have any objection on religious ground to take advantage of a Hindu festival for fostering and promoting feelings of love and sympathy between themselves and the Indians, they can take advantage of the X'mas for doing so and prove themselves worthy followers of Jesus, the great apostle of love.

NAYAK,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

HITAVARTA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

SAMAY,
Oct. 20th, 1911.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-
O-ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

BASUMATI,
Oct. 31st, 1911.

60. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st October contains a sorrowful and sympathetic article on the change which has taken place in Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's political views as evidenced by the statement made by him in the Bombay Court which recently tried him for sediton. His retirement to England was as unfortunate as the retraction of his political views. The deportation of his fellow-workers in India left the country without a leader. In this state of things his stay in England was unjustifiable, however much it might be necessary for his personal safety. And now on his return to India he has committed a political suicide. There is no consistency between his past conduct and the statements recently made by him at Bombay. It will, therefore, be useless to try to defend him. But still he is a man of flesh and blood and we ought to make some allowance for all that he has suffered. He could not rise superior to the extremely adverse situation in which he was placed in England. All his friends, with the exception of two, cut off all communication with him and latterly he suffered even the pangs of starvation. We would have been very glad to see him disregard all this and maintain his former resolute and stalwart personality. We have seen many of our leaders change sides, but we never thought that intrepid Bipin Chandra would ever follow their example. In sorrow, therefore, we are now led to say, you, too, Bipin Chandra.

BASUMATI,
Oct. 31st, 1911.

61. Referring to the case in which an old Musalman woman at Shikarpur in the Punjab slaughtered a cow in a Hindu locality and was detected by officers of the Shikarpur Municipality while doing so, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st October says:—The mischievous spirit of wounding the feelings of Hindus and slighting their religion has become widespread in the lower strata of the Musalman community in the Punjab. This spirit ought to be smothered while yet in its infancy. If it is allowed to grow, it will bring about most serious consequences, and become too powerful for repression. We warn the authorities in the matter while it is not yet too late.

ALPANCH,
Oct. 19th, 1911.

62. Referring to an article of the *Leader* of Allahabad on the riot between the Hindus and the Musalmans in the Saharanpur District for leading a procession with music in front of a mosque in spite of remonstrances on a previous day by the Muhammadans, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 13th October says, that the leaders of the country and the Moslem League should feel ashamed. The All-India Moslem League refuses to interfere in any matter when its attention is not drawn to it by the Provincial League. The members of this league in its turn are all selfish people who care for their own honour but do not care to convey the complaints of the Muhammadans to the Government.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Oct. 14th, 1911.

63. Referring to the Administration Report of the Income-tax Department in Bengal, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th October approves of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's remark thereon to the effect that, although the work of this Department is going on smoothly on account of the people having become accustomed to paying the tax, it cannot be said that the people like it. The editor suggests that if the maximum annual income to be exempted from income-tax be raised to Rs. 2,000, the dislike of the people would greatly decrease and the income to Government would not be much affected thereby.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Oct. 14th, 1911.

64. Referring to the fact that the number of gun-licenses in India was reduced from 190,805 in 1909 to 189,448 in 1910, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th October observes that, in view of the ferocity of wild animals being on the increase, such reduction does not look well.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 28th October 1911.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 28th October 1911.

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ATTENTION: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY

Week ending Saturday, 28th October 1911.

1848

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	300
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEBIT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

[List is closed on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Editor.	Name, rank and age of Editor.	Subscription.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	...	Kailash Chandra Ghosh, age 40, Bachelors	2000
2	"Bharat Herald"	Patna	...	Mahommed Khatun	500
3	"Bharat"	Banipur	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
4	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
5	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
6	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
7	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
8	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
9	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
10	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
11	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
12	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
13	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
14	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
15	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
16	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
17	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
18	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
19	"Bharat"	Patna	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100
20	"Bharat"	Calcutta	...	Shree Ram Chandra, 30 years, Bachelors	100

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1272. The *Bengalee* says that the fact that Ireland is within a measurable distance of getting Home Rule has roused the representatives of the vested interests to a sense of the imminence of the danger which confronts them. There is wild talk of resistance, armed and other, while one speaker has gone so far as to say that Home Rule will be resisted in the north of Ireland by a body of men equal in number to any army which England could put in the field for foreign service. This may not be sedition in England, and there may be no means under the English law of preventing the use of such language. Indeed, it seems there is no means of preventing even active preparations for armed resistance in Ulster. What surprises the journal most, however, is that these preparations and the wild talk which has been referred to have evoked practically no protest from the Unionist Press. Even the Anglo-Indian journals in India are silent. What can this conspiracy of silence mean? Since when has armed resistance in Ireland become lawful? The grant of Home Rule to Ireland may or may not be wise, though the editor for his part does not envy the intelligence of the man who would dispute the wisdom of such a measure at this time of day. But armed resistance to a measure lawfully passed by the majority in Parliament would be something more than a crime.

BENGALURU,
24th Oct. 1911.

1273. The *Mussalman* says that it is a great pity that the European powers have made no genuine efforts to uphold the rights of Turkey over Tripoli and dissuade the Italians from waging an unjust war. The journal refuses to believe that the powers would not have been able to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute if they were only willing to do so. It is unfortunate that the Italian piracy is not strongly condemned by them. The financial difficulties of the new Turkish régime are well-known and accordingly pecuniary help too will not only be highly welcome to the Government of the Sultan, but would prove invaluable at this crisis. The editor says that if its Mussalman brethren cannot supply Turkey with soldiers or fighting men, they can supply her with sinews of war. Collection of funds for the help of Turkey has already begun, and it is hoped co-religionists all over India will each contribute their mite in a cause calculated to maintain the dignity and glory of Islam.

MUSSALMAN,
24th Oct. 1911.

1274. Commenting on the Turko-Italian War, the *Bengalee* remarks that in a struggle where the moral considerations are so overwhelmingly strong on the side of Turkey, the sympathies of all good and true men in all parts of the world will be with the Sultan and his Government. So far as the Hindus are concerned they stand in a peculiar position in relation to an important branch of the Islamic population. The Muhammadans of India are their neighbours, friends and brothers. They must not be content to show their sympathy by mere words. Is it to be trusted that our Hindu fellow-countrymen will subscribe, and liberally subscribe, to the funds of the Red Crescent Society, whose aim is to afford relief to the families of those Turkish soldiers who may be killed or wounded in the war? The only redeeming feature of the situation so far is the activity of Germany, which seems now to have secured the aid of Britain, in the direction of ending the hostilities. One can only hope that these efforts will prove successful.

BENGALURU,
21st Oct. 1911.

1275. The *Indian Empire* says that it is evident that all through the oriental world a wave of awakening has set in, when so ultra-conservative and backward a country as China is throbbing under it. Every one would be glad if this awakening be peaceful and progressive, instead of being attended by bloodshed and strife, for if anything unmans man and dishumanises the human race, it is the spilling of blood, whether in foreign wars or internecine troubles.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
24th Oct. 1911.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
29th Oct. 1911.

1276. In connection with the Government Resolution on the working of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Police, the *Indian Empire* says that the Lieutenant-Governor, not content with the present cost, has recommended the creation of a new Deputy Inspector-Generalship, which means an additional expenditure of a quarter of a lakh per annum. And it is a military officer who is suggested to supervise the force and give expert advice. Nobody would deny the uselessness and undesirability of this adding to the burden of the taxpayer, when the same work may well be performed through the agency of the Military Department.

TELEGRAPH,
31st Oct. 1911.

1277. The *Telegraph* reports that it is proposed to have in Eastern Bengal and Assam a military Deputy Inspector-General, at a cost of not less than a quarter of a lakh, on the grounds of more effective supervision and control of the Military Police Battalions and of expert advice to the civilian Inspector-General. The grounds are very plausible indeed; but they would be more satisfactorily met, if an arrangement were made with the Military Department for regular and periodical inspection of the various companies, and for such advice as may be necessary for their efficiency. The Local Government cannot, therefore, be congratulated on the suggestion it has made in respect of a new Deputy Inspector-General, especially when one knows how the administration stands financially and cannot make both ends meet without the most generous gifts of the Supreme Government to the detriment of all other provinces. It is suggested that the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government had better bring up the superior civil establishment to the full strength instead of wasting money on an ornamental figure-head like a new Deputy Inspector-General.

INDIAN MIRROR,
24th Oct. 1911.

1278. Referring to the arrangement made to attach junior Police officers of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Police to settlement parties, the *Indian Mirror* says that this is incomprehensible. What may junior Police officers have to do with settlement work? Surely, they are not to serve as escorts. If they are not, their presence with settlement parties has no significance at all, because it is no easy work, but requires great tact, resourcefulness, intimate acquaintance with civil and revenue law, and habits and traditions of the people, as also a thorough grasp of the past and present fiscal system of the country. It is only experienced civilians, after special training, who are appointed to conduct settlement operations. It is, therefore, puerile to expect raw youths without anything like the education of a civilian to do this work. What possible good can therefore result from the experiment? On the other hand, while the work is found to suffer, there is absolutely no gain to be expected. If it is intended to give junior Police officers an opportunity merely to get them acquainted with the people, some other less harmful method should be devised. They might in all conscience derive much greater benefit if they were attached to courts or to police-stations.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st Oct. 1911.

1279. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government has now realized the foolishness of the step it took and has thought it fit to provide a few select villagers at Madaripur with arms as one of the remedies against the reported dacoities in that part of the country; and it is an open secret that this will be extended to other localities. The measure is the more welcome, as the suggestion emanated from the affected people themselves. Facility for self-defence is possessed everywhere by man, and relief at this belated relaxation of a certain provision of the Arms Act is not unalloyed with a recollection of the helplessness in the matter of self-defence to which the people have been reduced, even under present enlightened administration. The fact is that occasional undesirable activities on the part of a few misguided people threw the rulers into such a state of excitement that they were

betrayed into measures which bespeak a lamentable lack of imagination and statesmanship in those entrusted with the government of millions. If the authors of the Arms Act could have foreseen such a contingency as the dacoities which are now troubling East Bengal, that absurd piece of legislation would never have been on the statute book, at least in its present form. To disarm the people is to abrogate the duties of the State in the all-important matter of giving them protection. No Government can undertake to police the country so effectively and thoroughly as to provide against the chances of occurrences which are now causing annoyance both to the people and their rulers. Neither dacoits, political or otherwise, nor wild beasts which along with the plague and malaria have recently been swelling the number of deaths, could find such easy victims in law-abiding villagers if the Arms Act had not tampered with this ordinary right of man. To keep a people disarmed for years, and then to charge them with timidity before arms, is quite in keeping with the heroism of a class of Anglo-Indians. But all well that ends well. The journal say that it is glad that the Government at any rate have begun to discover, though so late, that to weaken the people in any way is to impair their own efficiency.

1280. The *Hindoo Patriot* thanks the Eastern Bengal and Assam

The Eastern Bengal and Assam Government's action in regard to dacoities.

Government for having distributed arms and ammunition to those villages which are much visited by dacoits, in order to enable them to defend themselves and their property against the

depredation of these terrors.

The journal thinks this a step taken in the right direction calculated, as it is, to check the frequency of these dacoities.

1281. The *Indian Empire* lends its approval to the move of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government in having given arms and ammunition to certain villages which are

Ibid.

most visited by dacoits. The journal holds that this is a move in the right direction, and it is expected that this will check the frequency of these dacoities.

1282. The *Indian Mirror* reports that the United Provinces, along with

United Provinces and Bengal Police.

the police in other parts of India, show distinct improvement in capacity and work. The United Provinces have been fortunately free from anarchi-

cal crimes and also from the new form of crime known as dacoities by members of the *bhadralog* class, but the administration has had hard work in the suppression of professional crime. The results are creditable to the police administration of the province.

1283. The *Bengalee* fails to understand why the Commissioner of Police

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

should have prohibited the use of *lathis* for so long a period as six months and-a-half. The editor is not sure that he has not exceeded his legal powers.

1284. Referring to the changes in regard to the Indian Police referred to by Mr. Montagu, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says

The Indian Police.

that it quite appreciates the intended move, but as

matters stand, it is not possible for the public to give any opinion at the present stage without the opportunity of judging of the changes that are in contemplation. But in view of the fact that the present move of the Government of India has much to do with the sustained efforts of the Indian press and the friends of India in Parliament, and of what has already been given out by Mr. Montagu, one may fairly expect some satisfactory results.

1285. Writing on police espionage, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* asks why

Police espionage.

should the released deportees, or the youngmen charged with political offences, but acquitted, be

molested by the police? Nay, even public men, be they so-called Extremists or so-called Moderates, are not free from surveillance! The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, as was said yesterday, declared in Council that two detectives had followed him from Calcutta to Dacca, and an official member jocularly remarked that as Babu Bhupendra Nath was a great man, so these policemen did not shadow him but only escorted him as a body-guard.

HINDOO PATRIOT.
22nd Oct. 1911.

INDIAN EMPIRE.
22nd Oct. 1911.

INDIAN MIRROR.
19th Oct. 1911.

BENGALUR.
19th Oct. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA
20th Oct. 1911.

There is no doubt many people are shadowed by the police without rhyme or reason. This must be stopped; for, not only is this system of espionage and surveillance neutralising the excellent effect of the acquittal of the accused in the Howrah gang case, but creating and perpetuating seething discontent nay, disaffection in the country; but more of this in future.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

INDIAN EMPIRE.
26th Oct. 1911.

1286. The *Indian Empire* recalls the indiscriminate house searches of 1908 in Mymensingh, in which connection a cut-cherry of Babu Brojendra Kumar Roy Chaudhuri was raided by the police. A suit was then instituted by the owner against Mr. Clark, the then District Magistrate, which, however, was transferred to the Calcutta High Court and heard by Mr. Justice Fletcher, who decreed the suit and awarded damages for Rs. 500 with costs under scale No. 2. Thereupon an appeal was filed and in 1909 was heard by a Full Bench composed of Chief Justice Sir Francis Maclean, Mr. Justice Harington and Mr. Justice Brett. Though the appeal was successful, no costs were granted. Since then efforts were made by the plaintiff to go up to the Privy Council, and now it is reported by the *Pioneer* that the preliminaries have been duly arranged and that the appeal will be heard in the next few months.

The journal concludes by remarking that the result of the appeal is being anxiously awaited by the public.

TELEGRAPH.
31st Oct. 1911.

1287. Commenting on the trial and conviction of Bepin Chandra Pal, the *Telegraph* says that the sentence is certainly a lenient one; and there is nothing to be said on this score. All the same it must be said that there was hardly any necessity even for this. Even if the article was really seditious, it was published so long ago, and actually did so little hurt, that the Government would have lost nothing by the exercise of a little more generosity; and the purpose for which the prosecution was started would have been served equally well by this as by the lenient punishment awarded. The journal says that it cannot, therefore, congratulate the authorities on their action in this respect.

(d)—Education.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
26th Oct. 1911.

1288. Writing on the subject of the proposed Hindu University, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that much depends on the nature and amount of control which the Government exercises over the governing body of the proposed University. It is trusted that, when the University becomes an accomplished fact, the Government would show its liberality in a very tangible manner in these respects. Indeed, the proposed University is bound to succeed, if the official members of the Governing Body act the part of friendly critics and not masters.

BENGALIN.
26th Oct. 1911.

1289. The *Bengalee* says that it has heard repeated complaints against the Education Department in the new Province ever since the Partition—complaints about teacher-spies, about Inspectors threatening boys for still calling their Province Bengal, and their capital Calcutta, of strenuous efforts to disaffiliate high schools and of bans proclaimed against students of certain institutions, disqualifying them not only from rewards and scholarships to which they may be otherwise entitled, but also from any appointment under Government till the end of their lives. Whether all or any of these allegations are well or ill-founded, the very fact that these allegations are persistently made in one and not both the Provinces raises clearly a presumption which calls for an explanation. The methods of the two Administrations in the two Provinces are quite different, and is it difficult in view of this divergence to appreciate the feeling against the partition which is mainly responsible for this difference?

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

1290. A writer to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* gives a detailed account of the inconvenience experienced by himself and other passengers travelling on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The chief feature of the complaint is the way in which scores of passengers are thrust into each third class compartment. Another not unimportant feature is the scarcity of inter-class compartments. The writer is of opinion that the troubles of the passengers can be easily removed if a sufficient number of coaching vehicles are attached to the passenger trains. The rush of pilgrims is daily increasing and this is the time to look to the convenience of passengers. It is earnestly hoped that the Traffic Manager will do his utmost to lessen the troubles of those who have the misfortune of travelling by the Assam-Bengal Railway.

A Railway grievance.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
30th Oct. 1911.

(h)—*General.*

1291. The *Telegraph* says that Sir Edward Baker's régime was not marked by any act which may be taken as an advance.

Sir Edward Baker's régime.

Sir Edward still enjoys the respect and confidence of the Bengalis because he knew the Bengalis and the Bengalis knew him. True, he created much disappointment by his attitude during the Burrabazar *Bakr-Id* riots; and the way he treated the police after the open complaints made as to their conduct on the occasion, has sunk deep in the heart of the Hindu population. But it was still fondly expected that had he remained for the full term of office, he would have done much for the progress and prosperity of the subjects.

TELEGRAPH.
21st Oct. 1911.

1292. Writing on the same subject, the *Ris* and *Rayet* observes that latterly Sir Edward Baker had been losing his popularity for some of the measures which were left to him as legacies by his predecessor. He could not upset them for the sake of policy without overhauling them, which would take years. The Calcutta *Bakr-Id* riot is a scandal. He failed, notwithstanding his personal visit, to check the bloodshed and the loot. But in these days Mussalmans cannot be dealt with summarily as it is against policy. The police was weak and Mr. Halliday was not equal to the occasion. A stronger Commissioner of the type of Sir Stuart Hogg would have stopped the whole thing at once, with the police, without calling in the military. The separation of the two offices of the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was made on the ground, as eloquently expressed by Mr. Macaulay, the Chief of Sir Edward Baker, that in the event of a riot, the Commissioner of Police would be free promptly to suppress it. The last *Bakr-Id* riot takes away that ground. Apparently, Sir Edward Baker was misled in this business, as was Sir Cecil Beadon, the best of Bengal's friends, in the Orissa Famine.

RIS AND RAYET.
21st Oct. 1911.

Ibid.

1293. The *Behares* asserts that the administration of Sir Edward Baker, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in regard to the people of Behar has been a failure. The only good he did for Behar, was to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam as standing Counsel. On the other hand, Behar has reasons to be dissatisfied with Sir Edward's Government for more measures than one. Sir Edward Baker wanted to keep the people of Bengal pleased even at some cost, but here too he failed.

BEHARES.
30th Oct. 1911.

Sir Edward Baker and the Behares.

1294. In connection with the signing of the Opium Treaty between England and China, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the Government of India have had nothing to do with the renunciation of India's opium revenue which emanates from the statesmen in England, who have been following the counsels of the preachers in Exter Hall who were strong in their denunciations of the opium-eating and the opium-smoking habit. The editor holds no brief for those addicted to the use of opium, whether it be in China or in India, but the question can

HINDOO PATRIOT.
19th Oct. 1911.

The Opium Treaty.

well be asked whether it is a politic and sane action on the part of any Government to throw away a vast source of revenue in order to save a foreign nation from a demoralising habit, the salvation from which there is no certainty about. The Chinaman, addicted to opium, will, perhaps, find the drug elsewhere, while the British sacrifice an enormous sum. By parting with the opium revenue, the British have put an end to a remunerative traffic, which, at any moment, may be taken up by other nations possessing the facilities of doing so.

BEHAREE,
29th Oct. 1911.

1295. The way in which the Allahabad sessions of the Hindi Conference was carried through meets with the disapproval of the *Beharee*. This journal is of opinion that the Calcutta sessions will be as great failures as the former if they are conducted on the same lines. The conference should boldly face the circumstances around it and not try to walk in air. The journal concludes by hoping that the Calcutta people will be the wiser for the sad experience at Allahabad and act like practical men.

**AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,**
29th Oct. 1911.

1296. A writer to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests Mr. W. T. Stead of the *Review of Reviews* as the President of the Indian National Congress. In the opinion of the writer, Mr. Stead, who is a powerful factor in the political atmosphere of the world, would be acceptable not only in Bengal, but throughout India.

Mr. W. T. Stead, suggested President of the Indian National Congress.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th Oct. 1911.

1297. The *Hindoo Patriot* once again records its emphatic protest against the abolition of the Archaeological Department. The necessity for the existence of such a department is obvious, and it is hoped by all that Lord Hardinge will see his way to improve the department rather than abolish it.

The Archaeological Department.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
29th Oct. 1911.

1298. The *Hindoo Patriot* quite appreciates the suggestion of the Bengal Kayastha Sabha to submit an all-India Kayastha address and strongly recommends the leaders of Kayastha societies of different provinces to shake hands with one another and spare no efforts to advance the cause of this non-political movement, by mutual co-operation and support without fail. Nor can one shut his eyes to the fact that looking to the sectarian character of the movement, one has yet to know how far His Majesty will be able to grant the prayer of the Kayastha societies for receiving an address of welcome from them.

The All-India Kayastha address of welcome to Their Majesties.

INDIAN MIRROR,
21st Oct. 1911.

1299. In connection with the protest by the Stewards against the abolition of book-makers, the *Indian Mirror* says that it is not to be expected that these people themselves will protest, for were a public inquiry held into the matter, the revelations of profit and loss would make a three-volume romance of appalling interest. The Government cannot but, in the interests of public morality, put down a practice which is fraught with as much evil as alcohol, opium or cocaine. Race-gambling—happily now abolished—could not have held a candle to race-betting.

Protests by Stewards against the abolition of race-gambling.

BENGALER,
19th Oct. 1911.

1300. Writing on this subject, the *Bengalee* says that it was a day for mourning, which was, however, not altogether divested of a feeling of rejoicing. Mourning—because it was on this day seven years back, the partition of our dear Province was effected by Lord Curzon's Government in the teeth of unanimous protest of the whole Bengalee community. Rejoicing—because it was the memorable day in the history of our motherland which saw the birth of renovated *swadeshiism*, a weapon which will work out the salvation of the Bengali.

Partition Day in Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH,
21st Oct. 1911.

1301. The *Telegraph* says that the Emperor's Coronation is likely to be marked by an amendment of the grievance—the Partition of Bengal. The journal's idea is that Bengal proper will be reunited and placed under a Governor; that Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces and Behar would be formed into a Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive Council and High Court; and that Assam and the frontier districts of Eastern Bengal would be constituted into the North-Eastern Frontier Province under a Chief Commissioner working under the Governor of Bengal. If the surmise is correct, the delay in selecting a permanent incumbent is easily explained.

Likely modification of the Partition of Bengal.

1302. The *Indian Empire* says that it is told that the Partition of Bengal is definitely to be amended, and remarks that the choice of Lord Crewe as Minister in attendance is another indication of this. In this connection the editor acknowledges that he has all along been almost confident that the Partition of Bengal would eventually be amended for more reasons than one. It is undeniable that if the rumour has any substratum of truth, Government will have done the best to remove the unrest and discontent that still linger in the land.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
29th Oct. 1911.

1303. Writing on this subject, the *Bengalee* says that the reality and intensity of the feeling against the partition cannot be questioned. It is no got up artificial manipulation of interested agitators. If that were so, the feeling would long ago have disappeared. Should this feeling be ignored in the distant hope that some day it may disappear? But its very continuance must serve to deepen it, and this fact has been abundantly proved by the recent demonstrations which show no abatement of the sentiment against the partition. If the educated sentiment of Bengal is to be conciliated, the royal road to it is the modification of the partition of Bengal; and the sentiment of the educated community in this matter is the sentiment of the masses as demonstrated by the closing of the shops and the bazars and their participation in the demonstrations on the Rakhi day.

BENGALUR,
29th Oct. 1911.

1304. On the same subject, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the hope that the Partition of Bengal will be done away with as a gracious act done by His Majesty himself on the occasion of His visit to Calcutta, is impossible for a Bengali mind to banish. The prospect of a Governor in the person of some liberal Englishman from England, in the place of two Lieutenant-Governors, is fondly cherished by the people, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
29th Oct. 1911.

1305. Writing on the Partition of Bengal, a writer to the *Indian Mirror* observes that it does not require extraordinary intelligence to perceive that if the partition was made with a sinister object to weaken the unity and solidarity of the Bengalis as a nation, and if experience has proved clearly that far from disuniting them, the Partition of Bengal has united the people of the two provinces more closely in ties of love and sympathy, the measure, which has produced such satisfactory results, should not be condemned. Besides it has given a strong fillip, if it has not given birth to the *Swadeshi* movement. Some of the highest official authorities have characterised the Partition of Bengal as a huge political blunder.

INDIAN MIRROR,
29th Oct. 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1306. The *Bengalee* writes:—"We desire to give prominent insertion to the following letter which we have received from a correspondent at Darjeeling:—"

BENGALUR,
29th Oct. 1911.

'Quite a sensation has been created among the Bengali residents of Darjeeling by a melancholy event which happened here on Thursday. A Bengali lady who was suffering from complicated labour pains was taken to the charitable hospital to be admitted into the maternity ward. She was taken to the hospital during the forenoon but no attempt seems to have been made by the hospital authorities until the evening, when the patient expired. The Civil Surgeon did not come until the time when the patient was about to expire. An explanation is certainly due from the authorities concerned and the real facts of the case should be published for public satisfaction.'

"The letter speaks for itself and requires little in the way of comment. The facts of the case are, indeed, simple and the points raised by the correspondent are clearly pertinent. We hope the matter will draw the attention of the higher authorities, and that an enquiry will be promptly made into the circumstances of the case. An explanation ought certainly to be forthcoming in a matter of this kind. If the inadequate attention which the case seems to have received at the hands of the hospital authorities is found to be in any way connected with defective arrangements in the hospital, such arrangements ought to be promptly revised. If, on the other hand, any of the officers

BENGALUR.
24th Oct. 1911.

concerned were to blame, suitable notice should be taken of their conduct, so that there may be no repetition of such unfortunate incidents in future."

1307. The *Bengal* reports that the meeting of the Muhammadan community on Sunday afternoon on the grounds of the proposed Federation grounds in connection with the Turko-Italian War, was a very successful one. The journal hopes that all sections of the Indian community will subscribe liberally to the funds of the society.

F. D. BARTLEY,

Asstt. to the Deputy Insp. Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 23rd October 1911.